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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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G. O. P .- Guardian of prosperity.

Governor Roosevelt is popular not only because he has done things, but because e has done them remarkably well.

The anti-imperialists seem to be angry because they cannot find any trace of imperialism in the Republican platform

During the past two years counties in Kansas have refunded almost \$5,000,000 6 and 7 per cent. bonds with bonds bearing | no right to ask the United States to expel 4 and 5 per cent.

When money owners are hunting investments that will yield 4 or 5 per cent. in terest net, the money power has assumed the form of a solicitor.

The question whether the Constitution does or does not extend over acquired territory is not one for political campaigns, but one for the Supreme Court.

laborers. There is no danger of a rush from the United States.

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld has anunced his intention to retire from politics, which means that he has been eclipsed by what he calls the rat-hole polities of Mayor Harrison.

While it is probable that the majority of the Democratic voters in Indiana yet favor 16 to 1, the minority, which does not, embraces the brains and influence of the party. Besides, the latter are in the saddle.

The New York Herald is appealing to the Democrats to break the shackles of Bryanism and nominate Mr. Cleveland. Unfortunately, the number of Democrats in the West who favor the Cleveland brand of Democracy is small.

It is significant that while the Repubside the party for a candidate for Vice President, Mr. Bryan would prefer a run ning mate who never professed to be Democrat-Towne, of Minnesota

Beginning with the Pierce administration in 1853 every Democratic national administration since has laid the train to financial revulsion and industrial stagnation. such policy as the Bryanites propose?

The action of the railroads in withdrawing the one cent a mile rate to the national encampment, substituting therefor a round trip ticket for one fare, will be a surprise to the veterans, who have often been specially favored by the cent-

Mr. Bryan will not be content with "front porch" campaign because the audiparatively few would pay railroad fares to Nebraska to listen to him.

Those persons who have been advising convention can now volunteer their services element and "dead issue"

It is characteristic of Colonel Roosevelt Riders in Oklahoma. His reception there will be something that would make down-East people open their eyes.

The criticism which is made of the President's proclamation offering amnesty to future government of the Philippines, as that is a power conferred upon Congress.

The Republican ticket presents the inter nction and honor. This is such a combination has been presented to the American people for their

None of the convention speeches came

thing that is represented in present busiportraits of McKinley and Roosevelt.

THE FILIPINO PLAN.

Simultaneously with the publication of

the President's amnesty proclamation in the Philippines we have the terms of peace proposed by a conference of some two hundred prominent Filipinos. That the military authorities encouraged the conference is shown by the fact that no less than thirty political prisoners were released from jail in Manila to attend it. Their proposition embraces seven points and reads more like the proposition of conquerors dictating terms of peace than of repentant or subdued rebels who have really forfeited all rights. Their terms are, by the President's proclamation. Second, the return by Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property; the government could probably afford to do this, but it is a matter for its own decision. Third, employnavy and militia, when established; this seems to contemplate an independent military and naval establishment for the Philippines, and is an impudent demand. Fourth, the application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers; another impudent demand, and one that ignores all other uses for the revenue but the one named. Fifth, a guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of the personal rights accorded to Americans by their Constitution; the Constitution itself is sufficient guaranty of such rights. Sixth, establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces; that will follow as a matter of course. Seventh, expulsion of the friars; this is an embarrassing demand. The Filipinos hate the friars and are very anxious to get rid of them, but they have any class of citizens from the islands. That is not the American way. It should be enough if the United States promises the complete separation of church and state and the absolute exclusion of the friars from any participation in civil affairs, the exaction of tithes, the collection of taxes, the infliction of penalties, etc. The Filipinos ask too much. They should be well satisfied with the President's offer of complete amnesty, and for the rest In compliance with a demand by the should trust to the protection of the American Constitution and the liberality and justice of the United States. They are not

of considerable importance and will prob

ably lead to practical results.

THE PRESENT DUTY. The latest intelligence from China is of very alarming nature. If true, scores not hundreds of foreigners have been massacred. If true, the Boxers are sustained by the Chinese army, while the allies, as they may be called, have no adequate force to bring against them promptly. Chinese armies have not been held in high regard as a fighting force, but if they are vic orious at the outset they may acquire military spirit which may make it a very difficult task to defeat them. Just now nations to unite to punish China for no keeping its treaty obligations to protect foreigners. Even if the present outbreak were opposed by the government of China it might be regarded as the duty of the powers interested to unite in aiding it put down rebellion, but it now seems that the present dynasty is secretly if not open-

ly encouraging the war on foreigners. Much as many Americans regret it, there rescuing its citizens in China and in mak Could anything different be expected from | ing it safe for foreigners to live there. All that the act involves is the pacification of China, which is in insurrection against the civilized world.

It is objected that by aiding in the sub lugation of the Chinese we shall assist the greedy nations that have for a long tim so long as we have a treaty with all of these nations that all will maintain the It is probable that a war may result from

do not want any part of China AN OLD CRIME RECALLED.

wo Irishmen now under consideration by and both former Fenian conspirators and ex-convicts. They were convicted in 1883 for complicity in the Phoenix Park mur crime attracted world-wide attention, an tion in Great Britain. The victims of the crime were Lord Cavendish, chief secre Thomas Henry Burke, under secretary were not in any sense hostile to Ireland Lord Cavendish's arrival in Dublin, as they were walking together in Phoenix Park four men drove up rapidly in car, and, leaping out, attacked the two officials, stabbed them repeatedly with long knives, and left them dead on the ground drove away. The double murder caused thrill of horror throughout the world. including Mullett and Fitzharris. One

of the United States exclude criminals, as should be held and treated as ordinary or professional criminals. On their arrival at New York the commissioner of immigration detained them temporarily and referred the question of their admission to the secretary of the treasury, who has charge of the Immigration Bureau. The matter was referred to the solicitor of the treasury, the law officer of the department, for an opinion, and he decided that they should not be admitted. After reciting the facts in the case and the laws bearing on it he concluded:

I do not think the heinous crime in which Fitzharris and Mullett participated, and for which they are found guilty, can be justly termed a "political offense," and therefore discriminated from the ordinary crime of assassination and murder, and I must therefore advise you that, after a careful consideration of the case, it is my opinion First-That the crime for which Fitzharris and Mullett were convicted and sentenced was murder in the ordinary sense, and cannot be classed as a political offense. Second-That Fitzharris, having only a conditional pardon, could not have been ment for the revolutionary generals in the admitted even under the acts of 1878 or

> Third-That Mullett, even if his pardon is full and unconditional, is excluded by the act of 1891. Fourth-That the action of the Board of Inspection denying a landing to these immigrants on the ground that they had been convicted of a felony should be sus-

It is said the attorney general, whose opinion was asked, concurred in that of the solicitor. The opinion above quoted turns on the point that the men were convicted of murder, and that their crime does not come under the head of a "political offense." That is undoubtedly true, and still the question remains whether, in the matter of admission to the United States, they should be treated as professional criminals. Some members of the Dublin the police were on their track, and applications for their arrest and extradition were declined by the United States. The fact that the British government has finally pardoned Mullett and Fitzharris, leaving them free to go anywhere they pleased might fairly be construed as meaning that it thinks they have been sufficiently punished. Both of them have protested against their proposed exclusion from the United States. Mullett has addressed a letter to Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie, in which he says he had been led to suppose that, as "a political prisoner," he would receive some consideration in the United States. He has no right to claim the status of a political prisoner, nor to assume to dictate the policy of the United States towards immigrants who have been convicted of crime. "What crime have we committed against the United States government?" he asks. "Why, we and all Irish Nationalists don't love and reverence Erin more than we do the land of the stars and stripes, and we always have considered the two nations as one. Why should we not? Have not the blood and brains of our race helped in a special manner to build up your great Nation?" All this is "clap trap" and beside the real question, which is, should the United States insist on technical enforcement of the exclusion law against men convicted of one crime seventeen years ago, and since pardoned, or should it waive its technical rights and admit them? In deciding this question it should be remembered that times have changed very much since the date of their conviction, and, while they might once have been dangerous conspirators against the British government, they are now harmless. As Great Britain is not pursuing them and has not asked for their exclusion, it seems hard, as well as uncalled for

steamer which sails to-day. Editor Watterson admits that McKinley and Roosevelt is the strongest ticket the the party's record during the last four years, and the latter because-but let Col

some other decision has been reached in

the meantime they will be sent back on

Watterson speak for himself: Roosevelt brings to the ticket just the things that McKinley cannot give it. He is in every way McKinley's complement-in age, in temperament, in record, in influence. He will supply the magnetism-and inspire the ardor necessary to a hurrah campaign. He will light the torches and wave the flags. But he will do much more than that. He will attract a large element of the independent vote, which thinks for tself, which rebels against boss rule, which recognizes and admires brains, courage and integrity. There is no man in the coun try who has a larger following among this class than Roosevelt, and it is a class which is daily growing stronger and more assertive in the affairs of government. But Roosevelt's strength will be even greater among the young men, among the fullblooded Americans of action and progress, who believe in fighting when fighting is necessary, and who, however proudly they may look back on their country's past, look forward to its future even more

ground against national expansion and that it has no better war hero than William Jennings Bryan

The suit brought by the Manufacturers Natural Gas Company against the streetrailroad company raises some interesting and important questions. The plaintiffs claim damages in a large sum for injury tricity operated by the defendant causing electrolysis. That this agency does cause great injury to and even destroy iron pipes exposed to it is demonstrated beyond any doubt. It is an established principle of law that no person or corporation may exercise if such injury can be obviated or avoided Under this rule the courts will be very apt to hold that those using electric currents they will not injure or destroy the property life. The question is one of the problems nventions to public utilities.

are of interest. A dispatch from Berlin Delcasse, French minister of foreign af- of using the mails to defraud, were dis

for the achievements of the army and seventeen years' imprisonment, they came | sia are working in concert, and that tonavy, the results of the war, the defense to the United States. The question now gether they would "secure the institution of the flag and the establishment of United | before the authorities is whether they shall | of a government capable of guaranteeing States sovereignty where it of right be- | be admitted or not. The immigration laws | safety to the lives and property of all forcigners alike." This hints at the deposi- IT HOLDS THE CENTER OF THE ness conditions and prospects. Let us have | convicted of murder and conspiracy to | Signor Crispi, ex-premier of Italy and one a patriotism and prosperity button with murder. The question is whether they of the foremost statesmen of Europe, says: "The events in China are the prologue to the great drama which seriously endangers the peace of Europe." All these expressions indicate that the situation is regarded as exceedingly grave.

> The one important lesson for Democrats in the Philadelphia convention is that it is good politics to be honest.-The Sentinel.

That is true. The Democratic party might learn many things from the Republican, but there is no one thing it more

The death of John Hopkins Butler, at the home of his son, Noble C. Butler, in this city, removes one of that rapidly decreasing class of old citizens who may properly be classed as "makers of Indiana." He was a man whose intellectual qualities, high moral worth and unassuming advocacy of the best public interests made him an influence in his community, and it was such influences by such leaders in the early days that did much to give Indiana the rank it now holds as a progressive State. Honor be to his memory.

The Philadelphia correspondents, who noted almost everything, from the set of Roosevelt's jaws to the curl of Foraker's hair, forgot to mention the fact that the candidates were nominated on the longest day of the year in the shortest time on

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Political.

Howe'er things go, 'tis no frivolous dream That Billy and Teddy will make a fine team. Exactly So.

Census Pleasantry.

Census Taker-You live here, do you? Well what relation are you to the head of the house Citizen-See here, now, don't you get too funny or I'll go and call her in.

In the Matter of Wedding Presents.

three daughters married at once. Sympathizing Friend-Hard on you? Well, you just ought to hear how the community feels

High-Handed Extravagance.

"Jacky Jones never carries an umbrella; he

to get rained on." The Gift of Instinct.

"Yes; he says it looks as if you couldn't afford

"Is she opposed to his political principles?"

"No; but she says she doesn't like the looks of the back of his head." Summer Travel Precautions.

"That is kind and thoughtful."

"Yes; he knows I never understand anything tells me, but it makes us both feel safer."

MAY BE HURRIED TO CUBA

PROMPT EXTRADITION AMONG THE POSSIBILITIES.

Judge Lacombe Anxious to Dispose o the Case-Ross H. Cowan Will-

ing to Go to Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 22.-It is understood here that the United States attorney at New York will take action within the next day or two looking to the prompt removal of Neely, the alleged embezzler of Cuban postal funds, to Havana for trial. Judge Lacombe, before whom the case will be brought, expects to leave New York on July 2, and it is his wish that the matter be disposed of before his departure. Some days ago the government sent to Havana for copies of papers wanted in the case; also for a certified copy of Article 401 of the old Sapnish-Cuban laws against the crime of embezzlement. These papers have been received and forwarded to United States case. There are two indictments against Neely, one for violation of Article 401 of the Spanish-Cuban laws and the other is under Sections 33 to 57 of the Cuban postal code. The former case is said stronger and it is probable that he will b tried first under the indictment for violating Article 401. Officials here expect that Neely's counsel will take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Cowan Willing to Visit Cuba. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., June 22 .- Ross H. Cowan, president of the Neely Printing Company does not deny that work done for the Cu ban government on orders from C. F. W Neely in his printing office was shipped to Cuba under a fictitious firm name, that of the Ross H. Cowan Printing Company, but name he desired, and that, while he does the year, extradition papers will not necessary to get him there for a hearing, fully removed from the boxes used, to prevent detection of the fact that the printing was even done in Necly's home city, much less by his company.

ANOTHER CUBAN SCANDAL.

University of Havana the Milking

Ground of Well-Known Men. HAVANA, June 22 .- The postal frauds have rather swamped the scandal existing in the university, which has been the milking ground for some of the best known ceived \$2,400 a year each. There were seventy-two of these professors and twenty-For instance, instruction in Greek was divided into three parts, history, grammar and literature. It is now combined under one professor of Greek.

No Evidence of Fraud.

DENVER, Col., June 22 .- Mr. and Mrs. D. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. Marry Rockwell, formerly of Hot Springs, Arkl, who were arrested in this city on the charge insdale, no evidence being offered to

CEREALS

WORLD'S BUSINESS STAGE.

Structural Iron Producers Lower Their Prices-Textiles and Raw Materials - The Week's Fallures.

NEW YORK, June 22 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade to-morrow will say: The damage to the wheat crop of the Northwest is the event of chief importance. How extensive the loss may prove, in view of widely conflicting accounts, can only be judged from the speculative markets, in which information gathered at the West has caused a remarkable advance, at Chicago 15 cents in ten days, and the price here has advanced 11 cents a bushel, though for the September option only cents. The belief is that so large a part of the spring wheat has been killed as to reduce a yield expected to be close to the largest on record to considerably less than the world has required during the crop year now ending. Until within the past three years it would have been reasoned that any material advance in price would neutralize the foreign conditions which had caused exports of about 180,000,000 bu of wheat, flour included, in the closing year, after 222,000,000 bu in the previous year and 217,000,000 bu in the year 1898, besides exports of 213,000,000 bu corn in the closing year against 177,000,000 last year and 212,000,-000 in the previous year. But the facts seem to indicate a more extensive and lasting increase of foreign demand than has been considered probable. Other sources of heavy export have been found disappointing. The United States continues to show enormous power of increase, if supported by prices which, until recent years, would hardly have been regarded remarkably high. If the coming crop falls much of a man. He said to the court, however, son, John L. Litchford, Oliver G. Wood-"Neely's friends say justice is all he wants." | below expectations the demand for it may

> age more than has been expected. The closing of manufacturing works at this season usually has a double meaning. The labor organizations see in the summer vacation a settlement of wages for the coming year. Last year the pressure for products was so great that concessions were readily made and others later, so that the rate of wages became the highest ever known since the currency was depreciated. This year extensive demands are being made with no approach to settlement as yet in many of the branches of business, so that the summer vacation may be more extensive and in some lines longer than usual. There will be time to work off excessive stocks in some lines and to adjust prices to a new basis for the latter half of the year. In iron and steel progress toward that end was made when the structural producers, a week ago, reduced the prices of beams to \$1.90 and angles to \$1.80 at Pittsburg, leaving only rails and tinplates, which have not been reduced from the highest point. The rail works are crowded far ahead, and the question in tinplates depends largely on wages. Eastern bar is reduced to 1.55 cents and steel bars to 1.50 at Pittsburg, with a general shutting down of works expected July Hoops are quoted there at 2.25 and No. 27 black sheets at 3 cents, buyers asking only for small lots.

The shipments of boots and shoes, only 233,743 cases in three weeks of June, are over 20 per cent. smaller than in 1899 or 1895. and smaller by 10 per cent. or more in other years. The jobbers still appear inclined to wait and some manufacturers decline quotations recently named and have closed or reduced force. Hides, at Chicag, are not changed for the week, as reported

gains and losses balance. Lower prices are again reported for several grades of cotton goods and are expected for others and buying is thereby retarded. Heavy brown goods and drills and denims are dull, and without doubt the uncertainty of the material market has some influence. The price for raw cotton has again advanced a quarter, during the past week, but without clear indications of increased demand for the supply remaining or insufficiency of that supply. In wooler goods also the manufacturers find that the demand fails to answer expectations or to support prices asked at the opening and some large works are now reported running part time or closing. At the three chie markets wool has been extremely dull with

sales of only 2,720,600 pounds Failures for the week have been 179 the United States, against 178 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 18 last year.

RISE IN CEREALS

Most Marked Feature of the Week-Iron and Steel Situation.

NEW YORK, June 22.-Bradstreet's tonorrow will say: Midsummer duliness in distributive trade and industry and further reductions of prices of manufactured goods, particularly iron and steel and raw textiles. but a marked upward movement in nearly any charges that could be made against that the man appointed is the brother of week. Wheat has advanced 14c a bushel reached in November, a gain over the latter period of 27 per cent, in price. Corn couraging, but that cereal has sympathized with wheat, as have also oats, and hog products have in turn felt the quickening influence of higher prices for corn. Improved demand for dairy products is reflected in slight advances this week.

past in the critical condition of the visible supply of cotton. Some weakness has been noted in cotton goods, without, however, favorably affecting the distribution. tail trade in dry goods has been helped by warmer weather. Wool is lower and the woolen goods market is rather quiet. Weakness of prices is still the leading feature of the iron trade, and lower quotations are noted for pig iron. Structural material has also verified predictions in a decline of from \$7 to \$9 per ton. Domestic orders for iron are perhaps slightly more numerous, but are for small quantities. Talk of systematic shutdowns of iron furnaces producing for the open market comes chiefly from the South, but while this sub ject is under consideration the disease is inding a partial cure in the going out of blast of a number of less economical furpaces and the summer shutdown of many mills. Export demand is good, but as for some time past waits on the question of freight room. The other metals are steady and practically unchanged

though the danger of the short side on the

A heavy business is doing in refined sugar, and the manufacturers are oversold A good margin of profit exists in this trade Reports from the boot and shoe industry are of rather unsatisfactory trade prospects, and leather and hides are rather weak at the East, but strong at Chicago where heavy purchases for Philippine army rposes have strengthened the situation ding demand for lumber is not active but white pine is relatively firm. Southern pine is in oversupply in a number of markets. Anthracite coal is in seasonable distribution, while the demand for bituminous continues quite active.

week aggregate 4,645,180 bushels, against 4,678,029 last week, 3,746,718 in the corremonding week of 1899, and 3,799,470 in 1898 Since July 1 the exports of wheat aggregate 196,470,162 bushels, against 221,769,610 last year, and 229,072,288 in 1897-98. ports for the week aggregate 2,514,593 bushels, against 3,634,205 last week, 2,872,432 ir this week a year ago, and 3,902,321 in 189 Since July 1 corn exports aggregate 198 .-768,920 bushels, against 165,298,158 during the same period a year ago, and 194,516,350 in Failures in the United States for the

This Week's Bank Clearings. mpiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clear-

June 22, with the percentage of increase and ecrease as compared with the corresponding

week last year: Per Ct. Per Ct. New York \$873,034,014 St. Louis Pittsburg 15.6 Cansas City 2.941.8621.2 10.8 ndianapolis 6,691,673 vansville, Ind..... 669,689 Totals outside N.Y. 625,226,966

RAY BADLY DISCOMFITED

FORCED TO WITHDRAW CHARGES AGAINST SHELBY PROSECUTOR.

Court, but Refuses Specifications-Close of the Jones Trial.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 22.-At the assembling of the grand jury this morning, with the new juror, William Hinkle, present, George M. Ray, editor of the Democrat, entered a challenge against Hinkle, charging that he was ineligible because he had expressed opinions against Mr. Ray. Ray, on permission of the court, asked Hinkle if within a few weeks he had not said that Ray should have been tried in the place of Julius Chueden and sent to the penitentiary.

Mr. Hinkle said he said that, if all reports were true, Ray was not the right sort | Bennett, James S. Calhoun, Charles Hanthat he could fairly and impartially per- ford. June 14-Dumengas, Panay: Company form his duties as juror. The court sustained the challenge, and in doing so said that he had no doubt that the juror was entitled to act, but in order to avoid any appearance of prejudice the juror was set aside. Frederick Monroe, of Noble township, was substituted. The judge gave no special instructions as to the line of inves-

tigation to be carried on. Then came the episode of the day. George Ray asked permission of the court to make a statement relative to Mr. Blair, the prosecuting attorney. He said Blair had acted dishonestly in his office; had tried to persuade witnesses to testify to certain matters in order to place himself (Ray) on trial and had even tried to use the court-Here the court stopped him and asked the court stenographer to attend. Following is

the stenographic report: Mr. Ray-I feel that Mr. Blair is about to indict me for political purposes, and l would desire that the court appoint as grand jury. Mr. Blair recently sent for witnesses upon whom he relied to convict me and tried to induce them to turn their evidence, and then said that he would go to the court and get the court's permission to olle the indictment against me. I believe also, that any other indictment that might be found against me would be for the purse of furthering the election of Mr. Blair He has in the past week beeff undertaking to coerce witnesses and suggesting things to county officers. The Court-Mr. Ray, you have made a

charge here that Mr. Blair was dishonest in regard to these prosecutions. State the specific charge. It is the duty of the court o know if any officer of this court is acting ishonestly or disreputably. Specify the facts and the court will have the fact in-

Mr. Ray-Give me a moment or two. The Court-You've made the statements asked you about. Specify right now. Mr. Ray whispered to his attorney.) sn't necessary for you to consult counsel Mr. Ray. Make your statement. You asked permission of the court to make a statement, and the court gave it; and you made charges, and I now demand of you a spe-

lfic statement. Mr. Ray-I haven't made the charges yet The Court-Have you any charges of disionesty to make against Mr. Blair?

Mr. Ray-Not at this time. The Court-I presume that the gentleman, in making the charges, was not actng in good faith. I should order an investigation at once if there was the slightest charge of dishonesty or disreputable practice on the part of Mr. Blair. I have now called on Mr. Ray to specify the charge, and he declines to do so. Mr. Blair, you are instructed to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of your office. You have heard some insinuations made here against you. I have full faith in your honesty, your honor and your integrity. have seen you tried; I have no doubt what-

ever that you will do your full duty. Mr. Elair expressed his readiness to meet after night he had been followed tracked about the town, and men had come to him bearing threats of personal violence, and he declared that the statements made against him by Mr. Ray were false. The court expressed confidence in his fairness, and retused to replace him with another rosecutor and directed him to proceed Ray is a large man, of splendid physique, while Blair is of only medium height. Ray, when he began his accusation, started across the open space in front of the udge's bench, shaking his fingers towards Blair, and several persons who sat close by moved away, expecting an open attack, but Ray's advance was checked.

Although the motion for a new trial wil not be argued until next Tuesday evening in the J. Marsh Wilson case, his attorneys are already circulating petitions directed to the Governor, asking for his pardon ular mind in the other cases set for trial, and to create a more favorable opinon towards them. A prominent Democrat said to-night that if the investigation were pushed further it would disclose some persons in the plot to rob the county who have never been mentioned, even on the streets The excitement is worked up to such a fever heat by the transactions of the last few days that bloodshed is reasonably to be expected. Threats are openly made that in certain contingencies several persons are "marked for removal."

Close of the Jones Trial.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal PERU, Ind., June 22.-This morning, in the Clyde Jones trial, Attorney Mowbray speech was made on behalf of the State by Attorney Butler. It was a stirring review of the testimony, a scathing denunciation ous appeal for justice for the good of society. Mr. Butler stood face to face with Jones at one time and denounced him in the bitterest and most caustic terms pos sible. He said it was a wonder under the methods of the defense that Mr. Berger, the father, had not withdrawn from the case to his home, with only the thought to support him of filling the prisoner with lead should he at any time ever again cross his threshold. The crowd was ready to applaud and would have burst out had not the court officers have been watchful. The jury was instructed and retired at 5 o'clock with the understanding that the court would await for a verdict until 10 o'clock otherwise a sealed verdict to be returned in the morning.

The Color Line at Richmond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., June 22.-The jury in

the case of the State against Lemuel Coppock, restaurant proprietor, for alleged week number 167, compared with 180 last criminal violation of the civil-rights law week, 199 in this week a year ago, and 220 ailed to agree, and was discharged. Conoock refused to sell a meal ticket to Dr. G. Huffman, colored, and a warrant vas issued for his arrest. There may be a second trial. The jury was out eight hours, and ten members were for acquittal, those for conviction being colored.

NO WORD FROM MANILA

MACARTHUR VOUCHSAFES NO IN-FORMATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

Important Bearing of the Commissioners' Instructions-Casualty List

Cabled from the Front.

WASHINGTON, June 22-Perhaps cause he was not himself prepared to make any recommendation upon them. General MacArthur did not transmit to the War Department the results of the meeting of the Filipinos at Manila yesterday. at which they drew up the terms for the settlement of the differences between the leaders of the insurrection and the United States governmnt.

The general impression is that Gen. Mac-Arthur will leave the Philippine commission to deal with such matters. Some, at least, of the matters desired to be corrected are incorporated in the instructions given Demands Blair's Removal by the to the commission. For instance, Judge Taft, the president of the commission, has been specially charged by his colleagues with the consideration of the question as to how the universal desire of the Fillpinos for the ejectment of the friars from the archipelago is to be reconciled with the organic principles of our laws relative to individual liberty.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

Roster of Killed and Wounded Cabled from the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 22 .- General Mac-Arthur has cabled the following casualty list to the War Department: -Killed .-

May 14-Loculan, Mindanao: Company C. Fortieth Infantry, Corporal Edward Larue, Corporal George F. Edwards, Thomas E. hteenth Infantry, John H. Glover fantry, Albert M. Dennehy, May 3-Santa Cruz, Panay: Company F. Forty-fourth Infantry, George D. McClure. May 7-Pamplona, Luzon: Company M. Forty-fifth Infantry, Corporal Thomas G. Day. June 14 -Orion, Luzon: Company A, Thirty-second Infantry, Fred A. Jenkins. June 9-Luzon: Company M. Sixteenth Infantry, Josep

-Wounded .-

June 7-Dumengas, Panay: Company C, wenty-sixth Infantry, Thomas Gavigan, the arm, serious. June 16-Santa Cruz, Panay: Troop G, Eleventh Cavairy, Wil-liam J. Byrne, in the knee, slight. May 7-Pamplona, Luzon: Company M. Forty-fifth infantry, Samuel Gray, in the arm, serious. June 14-Orion, Luzon: Company D. Thirty-second Infantry, Ellet Schribner, in the face, slight. May 20-Boljoon mountains, Cebu: Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, Alex. W. Westran, in the leg, above the knee, slight. June 3-Baratoc, Panay: Company C. Twenty-sixth Infantry, Peter Dutran, in the thorax, serious; Sergt. Charles K. Osgood, in the arm, serious; Corporal John Norton, in the knee, slight. May 1-Catarman, Samar: Fred Meyers, in the thigh, serious. May 10-Calambagas, Luzon: Company I, Forty-fifth Infantry, Frank A. Welch, in the buttock, slight, May 11-Mataginas, Samar, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, Ralph M. Davidson, in the shoulder, serious.

Movements of Transports. WASHINGTON, June 22.-Quartermaster General Ludington has received a cable message from Colonel Miller, quartermaster at Manila, saying that the transport Hancock, which had been unavoidably detained by continuance of storm, had sailed on the 19th inst. for San Francisco, and that the transport Warren, which had been ordered south by the major general commanding would sail from Manila for San Francisco on the first proximo. No mention was made of the transport Logan, but it is supposed by that she will be ready to start from Manila on the 24th inst. with the Ninth Infantry for Taku, as previously predicted by General MacArthur. It is understood here that the movenent of the regiment to Manila from Tarlac. Concepcion and other stations on the Manila & Dagupan Railway, has been delayed by the prevalence of severe storms

TOO MANY OATS.

Confusion of Names Leaves Honolulu Without a Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, June 22.-It has been discovered that through an mitted in the State Department there is now no postmaster at Honolulu. Several weeks ago the President nominated John M. Oats for the position of postmaster at that place and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate. It is now learned the position. Joseph M. Oats was formerly postmaster general of Hawaii and the intention was to give him the office at Honolulu, but through an error the name of his brother John was sent to the Senate. John M. Oats lives at San Francisco and has no desire to go to Honolulu. The commission will be canceled and Joseph M. Oats

will be appointed. Secretary Gage has so nearly recovered from his recent indisposition that he went to Atlantic City to-day. He probably will not return until after July 4.

Major W. F. Biddle, United States nes, organizing for service in the Philipoines. This battalion of marines will sail from San Francisco on the army transport Grant July 1, in company with two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry, also ordered to duty in the Philippines.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph P. Sanger, inspector general, has been detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by the secretary of war to consider regulations with a view to the establishment of a war college for the army.

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Charles H. Lichman, of New Jersey, has been appointed a member of the Industrial Commission, vice M. D. Ratchford

Assistant Secretary Spalding, in speaking to-day of the report that the British steamer Alpha had landed freight and passengers at Cape Nome on May 25 in violation of law and had since escaped capture by the United States steamer Albatross. said that he had telegraphed for a rep on the doings of the Alpha, and if it developed that she had landed a cargo and assengers at Nome as reported she would e seized at once on her reappearance in

American waters. Representative Faris, to-day, had the order discontinuing the postoffice at Saline City revoked.

The postmaster general returned from Philadelphia to-day and was at the department for several hours. He said he knew nothing of the report that ex-Director Rathbone will be arrested.

Mr. Hanna

Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Hanna is a man of parts. His parts of speech are all right. He is a physical ty, but caricature has made him a figure of sness to the public eye. That is very njust, but it has resulted in a capita! culty and of power for him which